



July 15, 2005

California Regional Water Quality Control Board
Los Angeles Region
320 West 4th Street, Suite 200
Los Angeles, California 90013

ATTN: MR. JIMMIE WOO

SITE: FORMER 76 STATION 0353
200 SOUTH CENTRAL AVENUE
GLENDALE, CALIFORNIA
LARWQCB CASE NO. 912040107

RE: SITE QUARTERLY REPORT
APRIL 1 THROUGH JUNE 30, 2005

Dear Mr. Woo:

On behalf of ConocoPhillips Company, TRC submits this Second Quarter 2005 Site Quarterly Report for former 76 Station 0353. A copy of the Quarterly Monitoring Report, April through June 2005 is also included.

BACKGROUND

The site is an inactive service station located on the southeast corner of South Central Avenue and West Harvard Street. The site is currently fenced and is not in use. The station maintains two 20,000-gallon gasoline underground storage tanks (USTs), one 550-gallon waste oil UST, five dispenser islands, associated product lines, two hydraulic hoists, and one clarifier.

In July 1994, two 10,000-gallon gasoline USTs and one 550-gallon waste oil UST were excavated and removed from the site. Eight soil samples (BT-1 through BT-8) were collected from the gasoline UST excavation at approximately 16 feet below grade (fbg). Two soil samples (BT-9 and BT-10) were collected from the waste oil UST excavation at approximately 9 fbg. Six soil samples (DI-1 through DI-6) were collected from beneath the former dispensers at approximately 3 fbg. Two soil samples (PL-1 and PL-2) were collected from beneath the former product lines at approximately 3 fbg.

Concentrations of total petroleum hydrocarbons as gasoline (TPH-G) of 998 and 1,295 milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg) were detected in Soil Samples BT-4 and BT-8, respectively, collected from the eastern portion of the gasoline UST excavation. No detectable concentrations of TPH-G; total

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recoverable petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH); benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, or total xylenes (BTEX) were present in Soil Samples BT-9 and BT-10 collected from the waste oil UST excavation. A TPH-G concentration of 4,562 mg/kg was detected in Soil Sample DI-6 collected from the eastern portion of the eastern dispenser island. No detectable concentrations of TPH-G or BTEX were present in Soil Sample PL-1 collected from the beneath the product lines. Concentrations of 0.009 and 0.011 mg/kg of toluene and total xylenes, respectively, were detected in Soil Sample PL-2; no detectable concentrations of TPH-G, benzene, or ethylbenzene were present in this sample.

Based on the results of laboratory analysis of soil samples collected during UST removal activities, the eastern portion of the eastern dispenser island and the eastern portion of the gasoline UST excavation were over excavated to depths of approximately 7 and 20 fbg, respectively. Two soil samples (BT-4A and BT-8A) were collected from the gasoline UST over excavation and one soil sample (DI-6A) was collected from the dispenser island over excavation. No detectable concentration of TPH-G was present in Soil Sample BT-4A. Detectable TPH-G concentrations of 683 and 3,458 mg/kg were present in Soil Samples BT-8A and DI-6A, respectively.

Following soil sampling and over excavation activities, two 20,000-gallon gasoline USTs were installed in the same area as the former gasoline USTs (oriented north-south vs. east-west orientation of former gasoline USTs) and a 550-gallon waste oil UST was installed at the same location as the former waste oil UST.

In March 1995, six borings (E-1 through E-6 and E-1A) were drilled in the vicinity of the gasoline USTs and the eastern dispenser island. Boring E-1 was drilled through a conductor casing installed in the eastern portion of the gasoline UST excavation. Boring E-1 was only drilled to a total depth of approximately 25 fbg due to auger refusal. Borings E-1A, E-1, and E-2 were converted to vapor extraction wells. Groundwater was not encountered during this investigation (maximum depth of investigation approximately 73.5 fbg). A maximum TPH-G concentration of 2,800 mg/kg was detected in the soil sample collected from Boring E-1 at approximately 25 fbg. A maximum TPH-G concentration of 940 mg/kg was detected in the soil sample collected from Boring E-1A at approximately 51 fbg. Concentrations of TPH-G ranging from non-detect to less than 2 mg/kg were detected in soil samples collected from Borings E-2 through E-5.

In April 1995, a vapor extraction test was conducted at the site using Vapor Wells E-1A, E-1, and E-2. Flow rates ranging from approximately 19.8 to 39.5 standard cubic feet per minute (scfm) and vacuum ranging from approximately 2.1 to 13 inches of water were observed during testing activities. Concentrations of TPH-G ranging from 2,700 to 19,000 parts per million by volume (ppmv) were detected in vapor samples collected from Wells E-1, E-1A, and E-2. Based on the results of the testing activities, the estimated radius of influence (ERI) ranged from approximately 28 to 32 feet.

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In May 1998, the City of Glendale Fire Department issued site closure based on the designation of the property as a "low risk" site.

In February 2004, at the request of the Glendale Redevelopment Agency, six borings (B1 through B6) and 48 direct-push borings (GP-1 through GP-48) were drilled and sampled at the site. Groundwater was encountered at approximately 105 fbg during soil sampling activities. Maximum TPH-G and benzene concentrations of 24,300 and 75.3 mg/kg, respectively, were detected in the soil sample collected from Boring B1 at approximately 55 fbg. A maximum methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) concentration of 0.646 mg/kg was detected in the soil sample collected from Boring B4 at approximately 55 fbg. A maximum tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA) concentration of 0.181 mg/kg was detected in the soil sample collected from Boring B3 at approximately 55 fbg. In addition, four shallow (less than 10 feet deep) and two deeper (up to approximately 15 feet deep), diesel/heavy-end hydrocarbon soil plumes were detected in the southern portion of the site.

In August 2004, Monitoring Wells MW-1 through MW-5 were drilled and installed. Groundwater was encountered at approximately 100 fbg during well installation activities. A maximum TPH-G concentration of 2,200 mg/kg was detected in the soil sample collected from Monitoring Well MW-3 at approximately 75 fbg. Maximum MTBE and TBA concentrations of 0.391 and 0.610 mg/kg, respectively, were detected in the soil sample collected from Monitoring Well MW-1 at approximately 55 fbg.

A quarterly fluid level monitoring and groundwater sampling program was initiated in September 2004 and continues to date.

In December 2004, Monitoring Wells MW-6 through MW-9 were drilled and installed. Groundwater was encountered at approximately 102.5 to 105 fbg during well installation activities. One soil sample was collected from each monitoring well at approximately 105 fbg. No detectable concentrations of TPH-G, TPH as diesel (TPH-D), BTEX, MTBE, di-isopropyl ether (DIPE), ethyl tertiary butyl ether (ETBE), tertiary amyl methyl ether (TAME), TBA, or volatile organic compounds (VOCs) were present in the soil samples collected from Monitoring Wells MW-6 through MW-9 at approximately 105 fbg.

METHOD OF CLEANUP

Hydrocarbon-affected soil present in the area of the gasoline USTs will be remediated using vapor extraction. Hydrocarbon-affected soil present beneath the eastern dispenser island will be excavated and removed from the site during redevelopment activities. Heavy end hydrocarbon/waste oil-affected soil present beneath the southern portion of the site will also be excavated and removed from the site during redevelopment activities.

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DISPOSAL

Fluids generated during quarterly fluid level monitoring and groundwater sampling activities operations were transported to an appropriate facility for disposal or recycling. Copies of manifests are included in the attached quarterly monitoring report.

PROGRESS THIS PERIOD

Quarterly fluid level monitoring and groundwater sampling activities were performed at the site on May 9, 2005. A copy of the Quarterly Monitoring Report, April through June 2005 is attached.

PLANNED PROGRESS NEXT PERIOD

A remedial action plan (RAP) will be submitted to the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (LARWQCB). The activities detailed below will be described in detail with the RAP.

Monitoring Wells MW-1 and MW-3 will be abandoned to allow for the excavation and removal of gasoline USTs at the site. Site demolition activities will be conducted and the gasoline USTs, waste oil UST, dispensers, product lines, hoists and clarifier will be removed from the site.

Two monitoring wells will be installed to replace Wells MW-1 and MW-3. A total of nine vapor extraction wells will be installed to facilitate the remediation of hydrocarbon-affected soil present in the area of the gasoline USTs.

Soil vapor probes will be installed and soil vapor samples will be collected for the purpose of conducting a health-based risk assessment for the site.

Remediation of the hydrocarbon-affected soil present in the area of the gasoline USTs will begin using a mobile vapor extraction system.

Quarterly fluid level monitoring and groundwater sampling activities, and site reporting will continue through the next reporting period.

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If you have any questions regarding this report or need additional information concerning this site, please call me at (949) 753-0101 or Ms. Shari London with ConocoPhillips Company at (714) 428-7737.

Sincerely,

TRC



John Nordenstam, RG
Senior Project Geologist

Attachments: Quarterly Monitoring Report, April through June 2005

cc: Ms. Shari London, ConocoPhillips Company (electronic copy only)
Mr. Peter Hayden, Caruso Affiliated (electronic copy only)
Mr. Mark Berry, Department of Development Services, City of Glendale (electronic copy only)

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